

# Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 171.

## THE CITY.

**Jury Commissioners.**  
B. H. McGill, James Applegate and R. J. Ormsby were, in the City Court this morning, sworn as Jury Commissioners for the month of November.

**Death of a Venerable Lady.**  
Mrs. Mary Hart, whose mother was Miss Callaway, who was captured by the Indians in the pioneer days of Kentucky, died in Fayette county recently, aged 86 years.

**Bond Forfeited.**  
Philip Yenawine, who was released on bond last Monday, did not make his appearance this morning, and his bond was declared forfeited. Mr. Charles Hotopp, a cigar manufacturer, was on the bond. The amount of the bond was \$300. Yenawine had been presented on a charge of grand larceny.

**The Minstrels.**  
Weisiger Hall was full again last night, and the minstrels must have tried themselves as they never did before, for a more delighted audience has seldom, if ever, been within those walls. The troupe make their last appearance to-night, and it would be well for all who enjoy minstrelsy to go and go early.

**Personal.**  
Hon. Geo. M. Adams, M. C. from the mountain district, is in the city. Major Adams has just returned from the plains, where he has been hunting the buffalo. The Major enjoyed the sport keenly, having killed three of the animals.

**Geo. E. Greene, Esq.,** editor of the Vincennes Sun, is on a visit to his relations here. He is the picture of health, and a true Democrat of the Old Hickory stamp.

**Drunk.**  
George Millen got outside of an immense quantity of bad whiskey yesterday. About 5 o'clock last evening he laid down in the street, on the corner of Ninth and Main, for a nap. Officer Artie happened along, and being a kindly-disposed man, carried George to quarters not so exposed. He was fined \$3 and required to give his bond in \$100 for sixty days, in the City Court this morning. He now rests quietly at the Alford House.

**Drunk and Disorderly.**  
Edward Sales was arrested by Officers Deniger and Siebolt last night in the rural village of Marshallonia. He was very boisterous, cursing everybody that passed along the street, and evidently believed that he owned that part of the city. He found out his mistake this morning when requested to pay a fine for occupying so much of the city property. He now has exclusive control of a "cell" and a "howler pile" at the workhouse.

**Important Trial.**  
The case of John Cox, for killing Robt. Lay, which has been undergoing trial before Judge Thomas, in the Bourbon Circuit Court, on an order of change of venue from Scott county, excited great interest and caused the Paris court-house to be crowded. Captains Cantrell and J. L. Jones appeared for the prosecution and Humphrey Marshall and John C. Breckinridge for the defense. The case was submitted Friday, but no agreement, and the jury was discharged Saturday.

**A Noisy Neighbor.**  
Charles Hosmer was before Judge Craig on the charge of disorderly conduct this morning. He is drunk nearly all the time, and constantly uses abusive and disgusting language to the other tenants that reside in the same house with himself. Hosmer couldn't be kept still in court this morning, and his loud talking and threatening gestures toward the different witnesses made the court-room a perfect bedlam for the time being. Not being able to pay a fine of three dollars and give bond of three hundred dollars for two months, he now "blows his buzoo" to the large, if not intelligent assemblage, at the workhouse.

**Stealing a Watch and Clothes.**  
Hugh McCord was presented in the City Court this morning on the charge of stealing a watch and some clothing from his brother, Henry McCord. From the evidence in the case, it is not certain that Hugh was guilty of theft, as he had been in the habit of wearing his brother's clothes. He had, however, pawned the watch for five dollars, and the vest and pants for a dollar and a quarter, thus disposing of what did not belong to him. The case was somewhat mixed, and, for further development, was sent to the grand jury, and McCord held in \$300 bond to answer. The pronunciation of one of the witnesses names in this case was "a puzzler" to the Court.

**An Old Offender.**  
Bridget Rieley gets drunk every three months, and the drunk generally ends when the three months are also ended. She was on one of these spree yesterday, and threatened to demolish the saloon of one Dugan. She threw rocks through the windows, and when Dugan remonstrated, she elevated her "pedal extremities" into very close proximity to his nasal organ. In fact, one of the aforesaid extremities touched Dugan's prominent feature, and lent it "a little." Bridget had Dugan foul, he couldn't get out of her clutches; in vain did he offer "a bottle of benzine for a mule," with which he hoped to stand some chance on the "kicking question." Nary mule was to be found, but the police were, and officers Ryder and Cochran, not without much persuasion (forcible), succeeded in logging Bridget away. She had a most grievous tale to unfold in court this morning, but she had been before the Judge so often before, that it was no news. She was put in harness for thirty days.

## DESPERATE AFFAIRS AT MITCHELLVILLE, KY.

**Four Men Shot--One of Them Mortally Wounded.**  
A correspondent writes that a spree and shooting affair occurred at Mitchellville station, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Saturday last. It seems that Hiram Smart and a man named Ben, Pierson had a difficulty, in which the former drew his pistol and fired at the latter, but missing his aim, Pierson drew his revolver and shot Smart in the leg. The parties then closed and a fight ensued, in which each was badly beaten over the head with a pistol. After this transaction Smart and a friend of his named James Kanatzer went off together, but Kanatzer returned in a short time to the scene of the difficulty, when a man named Gram Taylor spoke to him, saying, "How do Jim?" Kanatzer told Taylor to go away, he did not want to talk to him, whereupon a quarrel arose, and pistols were simultaneously drawn and shooting commenced. Kanatzer was shot in the foot, and Taylor received a ball in the hip. During the melee Moses Groves, a very estimable young man, got mixed up in the difficulty and was shot by Kanatzer, the ball penetrating the bowels, inflicting a very dangerous and perhaps mortal wound. Kanatzer fled to Franklin, Ky., at which point he was overtaken and placed in jail. Groves was in a very critical condition on Sunday, but the other wounded men were able to take drinks.

**Louisville Opera House.**  
To-night we are to have the first taste of genuine opera, and it has been so long since our people have had an opportunity of this kind that they will no doubt crowd the house to its fullest capacity. As to the troupe about to appear, but very few words are necessary. Brignoli is well known all over the land as the "sweet tenor," the "silver-voiced" tenor. Miss McCulloch, wherever she has sung, has established herself as a favorite, possessing a soprano voice of remarkable excellence. Miss Henne, the contralto, is blessed with a rich voice, whose every tone thrills with life. Signors Sussini and Locatelli, the bass, are among the best, and Petrelli, the baritone, has few equals. These vocalists will be assisted by Signor Ciccone, the great clarinet soloist, and Signor Giorza, the eminent pianist. This troupe will give only three entertainments. This evening's performance will consist, first, of a grand operatic concert, in which solos, duets, trios and quartettes will be given from the choicest operas; second, the second act entire of the tragic opera, Lucretia Borgia, and conclude with the third act of Gounod's very romantic opera of Faust. Those who would have choice seats, should see at once about securing them.

**Real Estate.**  
We had the pleasure on Monday afternoon of attending quite an extensive auction of lots on First, Second, Third and Fourth streets, in the vicinity of Kentucky and St. Catherine streets. The property sold was splendidly situated for building purposes, and went cheap, averaging about fifty-five dollars per foot. That price was very low, considering the locality of the lands and the upward tendency which real estate in Louisville is taking, notwithstanding the general depression of the money market and the stringency of the times. The knowing ones seemed to think that now was the best time they had seen for a long while to bring out and invest the surplus which they had laid away, for just such an opportunity as this to present itself. The bidding was quite active. Those who purchased desired to leave a big margin for profits, and they succeeded admirably in their design, and we will venture the remark that not a single foot of the land sold Monday but what will double in value within the next two years. One enthusiastic gentleman, who had gained his present wealth and position by hard work, said, as he made his bid: "By God, Jim, here's a chance to double your spare cash, my boy." We understand that the sale was not completed, but was stopped by the lateness of the hour, and will be resumed on next Friday, October 29th, at three o'clock, when a large number of lots, for residences, equally as good and as well situated as those already disposed of, and located on Sixth, Kentucky, Second and Third streets and Park Place, will be sold. The owners are fully determined to close out everything they have, no matter what it may bring. Morris, Southwick & Co. are the auctioneers.

**St. Louis Air Line Railroad.**  
The Corydon Democrat intimates that since the tax election the people of Harrison county are beginning to manifest a little more anxiety on the subject of the railroad than they have done hitherto, and fear that they will lose the benefits which that thoroughfare would confer upon them. It suggests that immediate steps be taken to get up individual subscriptions, and that a vote be taken upon the question of assessing a township tax in the central townships, through which the road, if the Corydon route is adopted, will run. The Democrat very justly argues that the very great demand which the mere building of the road will make for all sorts of produce will much more than pay the proposed tax.

**Big Sandy Railroad.**  
The County Court of Clark county, on Monday last, agreed by a decided majority to submit the question of a subscription of three hundred thousand dollars to the Big Sandy, Lexington and Elizabethtown railroad, to the voters of Clark on the 4th of December.

## Extraordinary Suicide.

We have made brief mention of the suicide of a youth named H. Stanley Clark, at Cannellton, because his mother would not give him money with which to attend the Owensboro fair. The Cannellton Reporter gives the following account of the sad affair:

He in company with his widowed mother and the children were, as was their wont, pleasantly conversing in the family sitting room, when the subject of the recent "Owensboro fair" came up incidentally. Not the slightest apparent importance was given the matter; it was talked of like any other of the thousand and one little topics which we all talk of daily around our firesides; when Stanley remarked: "Mother, I wish you would let me have a little money, I believe I'll go to that fair." To this his mother replied: "Stanley, I do wish you wouldn't ask me for money to go to there. I wish you would not go. You are only eighteen years old, and I do not think it wise or safe for you to be keeping so much company. I want you to stay at home with us, and you know I want to make home as pleasant for you and all of us as I can. As your mother, I dread the idea of your getting into bad company or temptation. To this he rather smilingly answered: "You will let me have it, mother, I know," or words to that effect, while he turned into his private room, when, before we can tell it, the family were shocked by the discharge of a pistol, and, rushing in, they found him on the floor, lying on his back, stark, pulseless and gory, the red current of his life still streaming from the fatal orifice.

## THE FORGER EXPOSED.

**Letter from Rev. E. W. Bottomly.**  
HAWESVILLE, KY., October 25, 1869.  
To the Editor of the Evening Express:  
Sir: My attention has just been called to an article in your issue of October 23d, containing a letter over my name to the Hon. Mayor Bance, soliciting from him a pass to Nashville for a Mr. C. Hinson. I feel it due myself to say that the letter is a forgery. If I ever saw the said Hinson I do not know it. The letter is dated Oct. 20th, and comes from me as pastor of the Twelfth-street Methodist church, when the truth is, my pastoral connection with that church had expired some weeks before, and I was at that time in Hawesville operating in the field of labor assigned me by my Conference at its late session in Owensboro.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
E. W. BOTTOMLY.

## LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, October 27.

Wm Sturgis, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined \$3.

Michael Murphy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; dismissed.

Geo. Mullen got on a bender and was picked up. He was fined \$3 and \$100 for sixty days.

Geo. Stockell and Louis Stockenhorse, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; confessed and fined \$3.

Frank Wadel, a superannuated specimen of humanity, was up for being drunk and disorderly; fined \$3 and held in \$100 bond for sixty days.

Charles Hosmer, disorderly conduct. Charles is a lively fellow, and, as he expressed himself a "old s--" of a b--. Such terms were too vile for the court to listen to, and Charles was fined \$3 and held in \$300 to keep the peace two months.

Bridget Reily had consumed any amount of "sheet lightning" and wanted to strike everything she came in contact with. She found a couple of "good conductors," who brought her safely to the station-house. She was fined \$3 and held in \$100 bond for 30 days.

Edward Sales, drunk and disorderly conduct; was repeatedly drunk. He was requested to contribute \$3 and \$100 for thirty days for his fare. Edward deferred going to the workhouse. Up to this time he had always looked upon what persons said in regard to this being an institution of this "as a practical joke," but by this time we have no doubt that he feels that it is "no sell" that he occupies a cell there.

Philip Yenawine, stealing about seventy-five dollars from McDonald; Yenawine not making his appearance, his bond of three hundred dollars was declared forfeited.

B. F. Barrett, stealing a horse from some unknown party, discharged.

Hugh McCord, stealing a watch and some clothes from Henry McCord; bond in \$300 required to appear before the Grand Jury.

Jas. Keigle, stealing beer worth over four dollars from Kahn & Elberle; continued until to-morrow, and bond in \$200 required.

## TOWN TOPICS.

**The Great Auction of Real Estate.**  
Which took place last Monday, was a grand success. The sale lasted about two hours, and the total receipts amounted to \$33,397.50. As there is yet considerable ground remaining unsold, which the owners are determined to close out, no matter what it may bring, the sale will be resumed Friday, October 29th, at 3 o'clock p. m. Eligible building sites on Second Third, Kentucky and Sixth streets, and three hundred feet on Park Place, will be sold. No bidding will be permitted. The sale will begin on the corner of Sixth and Kentucky streets.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

**Billiards--Billiards.**  
Brunswick's Billiard Hall will open this evening at 6 o'clock, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

**Buyers of Real Estate.**  
Will please bear in mind that the big sale of real estate which took place last Monday, will be continued next Friday, October 29th, at 3 o'clock. The sale will commence on the corner of Sixth and Kentucky streets.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

**Generals Wade Hampton and D. H. Hill** are negotiating for the purchase of the Charlotte, South Carolina, Military Institute, to re-open it as a first-class Southern institution.

The Count de Beaumont, who has made Paris so lively with duels lately, is simply taking his revenge upon certain gallants whose billet-doux he found in his wife's boudoir.

A wheel, unlike a horse, runs the better for being tired.

## LORD BYRON.

**Further Memoranda Concerning the Alleged Intimacy of the Poet and his Sister.**  
To the Editor of the Morning Herald:  
Sir--I have the pleasure to forward to you the following very interesting memorandum, with which I have been favored:

"Six or seven years ago, when Lord Byron's remarkable memory was as good as ever, he said to me, earnestly, 'Mrs. ---, when I was appointed (or desired) by Byron to examine matters with Lady Byron's friends, I wrote down every vice, and sin, and crime, and horror, in short, of which a human being can be capable, and I'll tell you all about it.' One day in the middle of my trouble, 'money trouble he meant,' said Lord Byron, 'I came into the room and went up to the first; she was standing before it, and said, 'Am I in your way?' I answered, 'Yes, you are!' and she burst into tears. She burst into tears, and I hopped up stairs as quickly as I could.' 'Poor fellow,' said Lord Byron, 'you know how lame he was!' and begged her pardon most humbly; and that was the only time I spoke really harshly to her."

Lord Byron laid great stress on the words most humbly. He spoke of Lord Byron with pity and tenderness, and evidently believed in what he told him. Your readers will remark, I that Lord Byron is a clear possession of his faculties and memory when he made this remarkable statement--on a subject likely to impress itself on his memory, while his personal interests were not so involved in the matter as to disturb his judgment either at the moment or afterwards. 2 That he evidently put down the catalogue of specific crimes, and required an answer, in order to protect his friend from any of the imputations in question by the admission of the hostile parties, Lady Byron's friends, who had been charged with him, with none of them. 3 That he must have been one of the crimes put down, as Byron had a sister, with whom he was intimate, and this a *fortiori*, if, as now affirmed, an over-intimacy was whispered at the time, which Lord Byron could not be supposed to be ignorant of. If on the other hand (but this is not conceivable on the adverse argument), Lord Byron did not name incest, then, knowing both Byron and his sister as he did, it never entered his head to deem it possible, which is the strongest possible negative evidence. In no possible view, therefore, does the complaint against Byron have been, with Lord Byron's statement before us, of the gravity contended for. 4. That Byron's own account of his personal conduct toward Lady Byron is entitled to be listened to, more especially as Lord Byron, who knew him so well, believed him. Lady Byron's statements and her husband's are irreconcilable on the theory that Lady Byron took everything *au pied de la lettre*, and could not understand him, while, undoubtedly, he was a great deal of an irritant at the time. Byron's account of his humbly entreating Lady Anne Barnard's account of the jest in the carriage, which, when he saw her hurt, he in like manner apologized for at the moment. 5. That Lord Byron's statement, in his own defense, for Byron, as like Scott's words to Lady Anne, expressive of warm affection, incompatible with the diabolic character now ascribed to him.

I have further to add that I was mistaken in stating in a former letter that Queen Adelaide gave an argument to St. James to Mrs. Leigh. I am informed by a former friend of that lady that Mrs. Leigh was appointed one of the bedchamber women to Queen Charlotte, either in 1813 or 1814, on which occasion the apartments were assigned to her, which she retained until her death.

I beg to remain, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
LINDSAY.

Dunelm, October 8.

## A Slip in Spite of Himself.

From the Lex. Statesman.

As was announced in the last issue of the Gazette, the order of the disqualification was to have been conferred on Mr. Richard Totten, by the venerable Bishop Smith, on last Sunday, and a large congregation assembled at Christ Church to witness the imposing ceremonies. The Bishop, however, gave the order to the Rev. Dr. Totten, the father of the candidate, and the Rev. Mr. Weeks, of Paris. After the usual services of the church were performed, the candidate was presented for the orders of deacon, and the Bishop, deceived most probably by the imposing appearance of the candidate, proceeded by mistake to invest him with the title of Bishop instead of deacon, as was intended. Whether he is now a Bishop is a question for the ecclesiastical courts to determine. As soon as the Bishop was discovered, the Bishop deposited him, but some who were calling him Bishop, although others say he is but a one-legged Bishop, as it requires three regularly consecrated Bishops to confer the right, ecclesiastically. So far as the title is concerned, it will stick to Bishop Totten as closely as to Bishop Smith or Bishop Cummins. We congratulate the youthful Bishop upon his title, and hope that it may carry with it every Christian grace.

Bishop Smith excused himself for the mistake in a few touching remarks. He said that the infirmities of age were gathering around him, and the error he had just committed was another reminder that he had not long to remain with us, over whom he had presided for so many years. His remarks were received with profound respect and sympathy by a large congregation, and no one but a regular Bohemian in distress for items, such as our local, who wrote the above, would have thought of extracting amusement from it.--Ed.

"You have not one drop of the great Napoleon's blood in your veins," said the choleric Uncle Jerome one day to the present Emperor.

"Well," replied his nephew, "I have his whole family on my shoulders at any rate."

Mr. O. Newell, the owner of the petrified man recently found near Syracuse, has sold a three-quarter interest to Alfred Higgins of that city for forty thousand dollars. The thing is to be exhibited.

## STRUGGLING CUBA.

### CRUISE OF THE LILLIAN.

#### CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY AND MUTINY.

##### Cerro Gordo Williams in Command.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Star.

NASSAU, N. P., October 18.

The report of the vessel Lillian having landed a large number of troops at the Punta de Cartas, alluded to in my last, has not been confirmed, as she has been brought to this port under circumstances of a somewhat painful character. The Lillian, as you remember, left New York for the Florida coast, whence the troops on board proceeded by rail to Cedar Keys. The Lillian did not arrive at Cedar Keys within twenty-four hours of the time fixed; but, previous to her coming into port, the expedition came well nigh being disbanded.

It seems that there were some 400 to 500 men, and to these were, on the second day, added about fifty others from Kentucky and Tennessee, mostly artificers. Goicouria, who claimed to be the master of ceremonies, called the different officers together, and announced that a general review was to be had, when he would introduce to the men their chief leader, who happened to be Gen. John S. Williams, of Kentucky, and at the same time one Cristo, a second officer, called there, the former holding the rank of Major General of Division and the latter that of Brigadier. This was accordingly done, but soon thereafter a dispute arose between Goicouria and Cristo, which at one time threatened to imperil the whole undertaking. It was, however, happily averted, and the men, except a few who found it convenient to be absent, went aboard, and the steamer put out to sea. The Spanish vice-consul called to Cedar Keys the same evening that the expedition arrived there, and, though writing all night and doing everything that was possible to put difficulties in the way of the expedition, had the mortification to see the steamer lift anchors and move off before his eyes. The difficulty, smothered on shore, broke out again, but no one knows how. It was, however, determined to come here and see if matters could not be righted. And so the vessel, amid the loudest discontent on the part of certain officers, arrived off this port, where she was seized by the British gunboat Lapping, and conveyed in.

THE "LILLIAN."

What we know about the whole trouble on board the Lillian is this: That there are a number of materials in the expedition, and it is greatly feared by the Cubans that it will result in a fiasco. It is said that Goicouria wished to land at one point and Cristo at another; but it is probable that the real discord grew out of the fact that Cristo wished to be in command of the expedition. The vessel lies here now. What action will be taken in regard to her, I know not.

[The purser of the Eagle, on which vessel this letter arrived, furnishes the following regarding the release of the Lillian. "The Cuban steamer Lillian, flying the Cuban flag, seized by her Majesty's ship Lapping and carried into Nassau on Saturday last, has been released by the British authorities, the Attorney-General having decided that the government could not legally hold the vessel. As we passed the harbor of Nassau, the Lillian was getting under weigh, and would be at sea in a couple of hours. The above was received as we were leaving Nassau, and may be regarded as trustworthy."--En. Star.]

The Herald's correspondent gives these further particulars:

On the 3d, while the Lillian--which had arrived that morning--was taking in the artillery and other munitions of war, and removing the commissary supplies from below the coal, when they had been of the New Orleans, the first symptoms of dissatisfaction were manifested. General Goicouria had pledged himself to give Cristo the second command, and this able officer had, from about the 1st of August, been engaged in organizing the recruits, and had successfully outmaneuvered the United States authorities. His superior's first act was to issue an order placing Gen. Williams over him. This met the determined opposition of the New York recruits, who declared they would not go unless their old commander was restored to his position. Under these circumstances the order was countermanded and General Cristo again resumed his old position. Confidence was thus restored and order brought out of chaos. The 3d and 4th were employed in completing arrangements for the voyage. All the munitions of war lying in the store-houses of the Florida Railroad Company were on board on the morning of the 5th, when the collector was asked for the vessel's clearance. He refused to surrender the papers.

## SHE PUTS TO SEA.

Between one and two o'clock of the same afternoon Captain Harris gave the command to cast off the lines, and a moment later the Lillian steamed out on high tide without her papers.

On clearing the harbor General Goicouria ordered the Captain to head his vessel for Campeche, Mexico. The charts were consulted, bearings taken and in a few minutes the noble craft was put down to her fullest speed--about sixteen knots per hour. At this time her decks were crowded by the patriots, whose hopes centered in her ability to distance any Spanish men-of-war that might be lying in wait for her outside.

With foam before and fire behind she sent the clinging sea. That flash before the soaring wind beneath the billowing sails.

For the entire night the Lillian kept on her course, making fully sixteen knots. Early on the following morning (the 6th), General Goicouria appeared on deck, and, approaching Captain Harris, ordered the course of the vessel changed to a certain point on the Vuelta Abierta, a district, that for prudential reasons is not given here. The order was complied with, but the change of course was detected by the officers and men, who at once instituted inquiries and discovered their destination.

MORE SYMPTOMS OF MUTINY.

"Confusion worse confounded" at once reigned on board. Nearly all the command were Cubans, who are familiar with the difficulties of landing at a point so far distant from the main republican forces that they would in all probability be cut to pieces before they could unite with any large body of patriots. Earnest protests were at once poured into the ears of the General commanding, who finally yielded to the demand for a popular vote.

A council of war was had, General Cristo, who is familiar with every foot of the territory where it was proposed to disembark, having been the leader of the popular uprising there in 1850, set forth minutely the difficulties to be overcome, and declared it unsafe for a command less than 2,000 men to attempt a landing. When the vote was taken, all but fourteen opposed the proposed point of debarkation. A council of war, composed of officers, was subsequently convened, when the question was fully considered, all of them agreeing in Cristo's view of the objections--the commanding General included. A point of landing was finally agreed upon and the vessel proceeded on her course along the island.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

### CHASE THE COMING MAN.

#### GRANT FOR RE-ELECTION.

From the New York Herald.

What man, then, as the champion of the reconstructed Democracy--for they will have to be reconstructed--will be most available against Grant in 1872? He cannot be found in the regular batch before the Tammany Convention of 1868. To take up, under the new order of things, either Seymour, Pendleton, Hendricks, Packer, Parker, or any other man identified with the old copperhead regime, will be only to repeat again the disastrous battles of 1860, '64, '66 and '68. The Democracy will need a man who has not been through the war identifies him with the great revolution established, and a man from the front rank of the defenders of the Union cause. The only available man for the party, in this view, is Chief Justice Chase. Since the late and suggestive details of Grant in Pennsylvania and Pendleton in Ohio some sensible Western Democrats hitherto devoted to Pendleton recognize the necessity of a change of front under the banner of Chase.

Why not? It may be said that the antagonist of Mr. Chase are obvious to old line Democrats, and in conflict with the "time-honored principles" of the party. But this is all rubbish in the presence of the fixed facts that the distinguished dogmas, principles and ideas of the Democratic party as it was, are all demolished, defunct, dead and done for; and that another general battle on these dead issues will be the dispersion and dissolution of the army, rank and file. The champion for Democracy, then, is Chase in opposition to Grant. Thus the two parties will be placed at once on something like equal ground as to the merits of their candidates. Grant will have the glory of our greatest soldier; but Chase will have the reputation of a great statesman. Grant, we doubt not, will have the record of a good administration; but Chase will have the record of a great leader and long experience in our public affairs, and in a greater variety of responsible positions than Grant. If we pool the splendid victories of Grant over the rebellion, it may be said they were due first of all to the saviors of war supplied from the Treasury by the wisdom of Chase. The Parliament of Great Britain gave Wellington the credit of the overthrow of the first Napoleon, but Napoleon himself said he was overthrown by the money bags, or, in other words, by the bank of England.

There will, however, be no contest upon the personal merits and services of the two candidates if they are Grant and Chase. They will each be perfectly satisfactory, and both will be regarded as perfectly safe touching the conditions of a new administration, an honest and capable administration. Old things will be done away with, and all things will become new. Consequently, with Chase as their candidate, the Democracy, placed in full rapport with the new dispensation as established in the constitution, will be able to fight the blunders of Congress--on the great questions of the day, and here they may have advantages which, with the recovery on the new tack of the Southern balance of power, may give them the victory. Who can tell?

## THE AMERICAN DRAMA.

### Booth and Forrest.

From an English Magazine.

The American stage was never so crowded with brilliant artists as it is now. Every phase of the art has been studied and developed, and it is difficult to say whether the leading tragedians or the leading comedians have the most to boast of. The foremost illustrators of tragedy are unquestionably Edwin Forrest and Edwin Booth; and these two have long divided the theatre-loving community into two enthusiastic parties, of which each is respectively the champion. But the heyday of Forrest's popularity is past. He has got the great Thor of the American stage which he once was. He does not act wisely to keep the stage, now that he has passed his three-score years, and has lost that wonderful energy and that physical prowess which once electrified American audiences in Macbeth and Metamora. While he betrays the decline of his powers, his rival is in the lusty freshness and enthusiasm of younger manhood; and so this great advantage on his side, Booth at the present day certainly surpasses Forrest. The manner of the two is in marked contrast. When Forrest was at his zenith, he was noted for the blustering loudness, the ranting of his movements and utterance. He was full of faults, constantly overdid the tragic scenes, and to the superficial spectator, it might have seemed that he wanted the discrimination and quick appreciation which must be, in a great artist, almost instinct. Fidelity and extravagance as he was, however, there were scenes when his genius shone out luminously and grandly from the midst of his loudness and his ranting. He had recently made the gift of exhibiting reserved power, of giving the impression that there was a force behind greater than the force displayed, which proved his artistic greatness. Forrest was not a polished actor; he was not an artist according to rules, but in the power and strength, the passionate might, the lion-like impetuosity, and the impressive, nobly-sustained declamation of his performance, America has never seen his equal. Edwin Booth, the son of the famous Junius Brutus Booth, and, perhaps, more the inheritor of the elder's dramatic genius, is, on the contrary, the most finished and polished of artists. He possesses an ultra-refinement of style, which sometimes brings his action to the verge of tameness. He is too studied, too painfully graceful, easy and even. He thus fetters himself, and while few critical faults can be found with his performances, none with those of any living American actor, he never reaches that grandeur of overwhelming passion which Forrest attained, and again, in the course of a tragedy, could attain. Booth has everything in his favor--youth, great manly beauty and grace of person, a pale, melancholy intellectual countenance, a deep-seated sympathy and keen-feeling temperament. He is the best of Hamlets, the best Iago; but he is second to Forrest on the more stormy characters of Othello and Macbeth, of Hamlet and Shylock. It may be said that Hamlet is the most difficult part in all the range of tragedy, and requires the largest combination of dramatic genius; and if this is a test, Booth certainly has no superior on the stage. Booth does not, however, confine himself to tragedy; his Don Caesar de Bazar, and Petruccio, in "The Taming of the Shrew," are exquisite performances, and prove the rare versatility of his talent.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

### CHASE THE COMING MAN.

#### GRANT FOR RE-ELECTION.

From the New York Herald.

What man, then, as the champion of the reconstructed Democracy--for they will have to be reconstructed--will be most available against Grant in 1872? He cannot be found in the regular batch before the Tammany Convention of 1868. To take up, under the new order of things, either Seymour, Pendleton, Hendricks, Packer, Parker, or any other man identified with the old copperhead regime, will be only to repeat again the disastrous battles of 1860, '64, '66 and '68. The Democracy will need a man who has not been through the war identifies him with the great revolution established, and a man from the front rank of the defenders of the Union cause. The only available man for the party, in this view, is Chief Justice Chase. Since the late and suggestive details of Grant in Pennsylvania and Pendleton in Ohio some sensible Western Democrats hitherto devoted to Pendleton recognize the necessity of a change of front under the banner of Chase.

Why not? It may be said that the antagonist of Mr. Chase are obvious to old line Democrats, and in conflict with the "time-honored principles" of the party. But this is all rubbish in the presence of the fixed facts that the distinguished dogmas, principles and ideas of the Democratic party as it was, are all demolished, defunct, dead and done for; and that another general battle on these dead issues will be the dispersion and dissolution of the army, rank and file. The champion for Democracy, then, is Chase in opposition to Grant. Thus the two parties will be placed at once on something like equal ground as to the merits of their candidates. Grant will have the glory of our greatest soldier; but Chase will have the reputation of a great statesman. Grant, we doubt not, will have the record of a good administration; but Chase will have the record of a great leader and long experience in our public affairs, and in a greater variety of responsible positions than Grant. If we pool the splendid victories of Grant over the rebellion, it may be said they were due first of all to the saviors of war supplied from the Treasury by the wisdom of Chase. The Parliament of Great Britain gave Wellington the credit of the overthrow of the first Napoleon, but Napoleon himself said he was overthrown by the money bags, or, in other words, by the bank of England.

There will, however, be no contest upon the personal merits and services of the two candidates if they are Grant and Chase. They will each be perfectly satisfactory, and both will be regarded as perfectly safe touching the conditions of a new administration, an honest and capable administration. Old things will be done away with, and all things will become new. Consequently, with Chase as their candidate, the Democracy, placed in full rapport with the new dispensation as established in the constitution, will be able to fight the blunders of Congress--on the great questions of the day, and here they may have advantages which, with the recovery on the new tack of the Southern balance of power, may give them the victory. Who can tell?

## THE AMERICAN DRAMA.

### Booth and Forrest.

From an English Magazine.











